

**APPENDIX B:**  
**MARKED-UP SUBSTITUTE SPECIFICATION**

## SPECIFICATION

### TITLE OF THE INVENTION

5      OFDM receiver for easily synchronizing base  
bandbaseband signal

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to an OFDM receiver for  
10 receiving an OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division  
Multiplexing) modulated high frequency signal by diversity  
synthesis, and particularly relates to an OFDM receiver  
suitably used in a television receiver for car mounting.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATED ART

15      Fig. 4 shows a conventional OFDM receiver. In Fig. 4,  
plural antennas (shown in the case of four antennas) 111,  
121, 131, 141 for receiving an OFDM modulated high  
frequency signal are arranged in places separated from  
each other on a vehicle as one example. Receiving portions  
20 112, 122, 132, 142 are correspondingly connected to the  
respective antennas 111 to 141. The respective receiving  
portions 112 to 142 have the same construction, and  
frequency-convert the high frequency signal to be received  
to an intermediate frequency signal. A/D converters 113,  
25 123, 133, 143 are connected to the next stages of the  
respective receiving portions 112 to 142. Each A/D  
converter converts the intermediate frequency signal to a

digital signal, and outputs a ~~base band~~baseband signal of a ~~time area~~time domain.

First to fourth OFDM demodulating means 114, 124, 134, 144 are connected to the next stages of the respective A/D converters 113 to 143. The respective OFDM demodulating means 114 to 144 have a high speed Fourier converter of the same construction therein, and perform conversion to the ~~base band~~baseband signal of a ~~frequency area~~frequency domain by performing Fourier transformation by taking synchronization of the ~~base band~~baseband signal of the ~~time area~~time domain.

A first phase control circuit 151 is connected between the output terminal of the first OFDM demodulating means 114 and the output terminal of the second OFDM demodulating means 124 among the above four OFDM demodulating means. A second phase control means 152 is connected between the output terminal of the first OFDM demodulating means 114 and the output terminal of the third OFDM demodulating means 134. A third phase control means 153 is connected between the output terminal of the first OFDM demodulating means 114 and the output terminal of the fourth OFDM demodulating means 144. A first phase shifter 154, a second phase shifter 155 and a third phase shifter 156 are respectively connected to the next stages of the second to fourth OFDM demodulating means.

The respective phase control means 151 to 153 have the same construction, and respectively compare the phase

of the ~~base-band~~baseband signal of the ~~frequency~~  
~~area~~frequency domain outputted from the second to fourth  
OFDM demodulating means 124, 134, 144 and the phase of the  
~~base-band~~baseband signal of the ~~frequency~~  
~~area~~frequency domain outputted from the first OFDM demodulating means  
5 114, and respectively output its phase difference signals  
to the first to third phase shifters 154 to 156. Each of  
the phase shifters 154 to 156 outputs a ~~base-band~~baseband  
signal of the ~~frequency~~  
~~area~~frequency domain conformed to  
10 the phase of the ~~base-band~~baseband signal of the ~~frequency~~  
~~area~~frequency domain outputted from the first OFDM  
demodulating means 114 by changing the phase of the  
inputted ~~base-band~~baseband signal of the ~~frequency~~  
~~area~~frequency domain by each phase difference signal.

15 The ~~base-band~~baseband signal of the ~~frequency~~  
~~area~~frequency domain outputted from the first OFDM  
demodulating means 114 and the ~~base-band~~baseband signal of  
the ~~frequency~~  
~~area~~frequency domain outputted from the  
first phase shifter 154 are added by a first adder 157.  
20 The ~~base-band~~baseband signal of the ~~frequency~~  
~~area~~frequency domain outputted from the second phase  
shifter 155 and the ~~base-band~~baseband signal of the  
~~frequency~~  
~~area~~frequency domain outputted from the third  
phase shifter 156 are added by a second adder 158. A third  
25 adder 159 is connected between the output terminal of the  
first adder 157 and the output terminal of the second  
adder 158. Accordingly, the ~~base-band~~baseband signals of

the ~~frequency area~~<sub>frequency domain</sub> outputted from all the OFDM demodulating means 114 to 144 are finally added by the third adder 159 in the same phase relation. Accordingly, a ~~base band~~<sub>baseband</sub> signal having maximum 5 signal electric power is obtained from the third adder 159. A bit error included in the added ~~base band~~<sub>baseband</sub> signal is corrected by an error correcting means 160, and the corrected ~~base band~~<sub>baseband</sub> signal of the ~~frequency area~~<sub>frequency domain</sub> is outputted.

When there is an antenna greatly reduced in level of the received high frequency signal by fading caused by e.g., the movement of a mounted vehicle in the conventional OFDM receiver, it is impossible to accurately take the synchronization of the ~~base band~~<sub>baseband</sub> signal 15 of the ~~time area~~<sub>time domain</sub> in the OFDM demodulating means corresponding to this antenna. In such a state, no Fourier transformation can be also accurately performed by this OFDM demodulating means so that no ~~base band~~<sub>baseband</sub> signal of electric power sufficient to correct the error 20 and corresponding to the number of antennas can be obtained. Accordingly, the problem of causing a reduction in image quality, etc. is caused.

Further, since the expensive OFDM demodulating means is arranged by the same number correspondingly with each 25 antenna, it has a disadvantage in that the receiver is high in cost.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to reduce cost by reducing the number of OFDM demodulating means, and easily synchronize the ~~base-band~~baseband signal of the 5 ~~time-area~~time domain in the OFDM demodulating means.

Therefore, an OFDM receiver of the present invention as a means for solving the above problems comprises four antennas or more for receiving an OFDM modulated high frequency signal, and plural OFDM demodulating means for 10 inputting a ~~base-band~~baseband signal of a ~~time-area~~time domain thereto on the basis of the high frequency signal and outputting the ~~base-band~~baseband signal of a ~~frequency-area~~frequency domain, wherein the OFDM demodulating means are arranged every plural antenna groups with two or more 15 of the antennas as one group, and a first phase shifter is arranged on the former stage side of each of the OFDM demodulating means, and a second phase shifter is arranged at the latter stage of another OFDM demodulating means except for a specific OFDM demodulating means among the 20 OFDM demodulating means, and a signal is diversity-synthesized by the first phase shifter until the ~~base-band~~baseband signal of the ~~time-area~~time domain is inputted to each of the OFDM demodulating means, and the ~~base-band~~baseband signal of the ~~frequency-area~~frequency 25 domain is diversity-synthesized by the second phase shifter.

Further, the ~~base-band~~baseband signal of the time

areatime domain based on the high frequency signal received by a specific antenna in each of the antenna groups, and the ~~base band~~baseband signal of the time areatime domain based on the high frequency signal received by another antenna except for the specific antenna are diversity-synthesized by the first phase shifter.

Further, a receiving portion for frequency-converting the high frequency signal to an intermediate frequency signal, and an A/D converter for converting the intermediate frequency signal to a digital signal and outputting the ~~base band~~baseband signal of the ~~time~~time domain are arranged every each of the antennas, and the first phase shifter is arranged at the next stage of the A/D converter corresponding to the another antenna, and a first adder is arranged between the first phase shifter and the A/D converter corresponding to the specific antenna.

Further, the intermediate frequency signal based on  
20 the high frequency signal received by the specific antenna  
in each of the antenna groups, and the intermediate  
frequency signal based on the high frequency signal  
received by another antenna except for the specific  
antenna are diversity-synthesized by the first phase  
25 shifter.

Further, a receiving portion for frequency-converting the high frequency signal to the intermediate frequency

signal is arranged every each of the antennas, and the first phase shifter is arranged at the next stage of the receiving portion corresponding to the another antenna, and a first adder is arranged between the receiving 5 portion corresponding to the specific antenna and the first phase shifter.

Further, the high frequency signal received by the specific antenna in each of the antenna groups, and the high frequency signal received by another antenna except 10 for the specific antenna are diversity-synthesized by the first phase shifter.

Further, the first phase shifter is connected to the another antenna, and a first adder is arranged between the specific antenna and the first phase shifter.

15 Further, power detecting means for detecting electric power of the ~~base-band~~baseband signal of the ~~time-area~~time ~~domain~~domain, and phase control means for controlling phase setting of the first phase shifter so as to maximize the electric power are arranged.

20 Further, the second phase shifter is arranged at the next stage of the another OFDM demodulating means, and a second adder is arranged between the specific OFDM demodulating means and the second phase shifter.

Further, the OFDM receiver further comprises phase 25 control means for controlling phase setting of the second phase shifter such that the phase of the ~~base-band~~baseband signal of the ~~frequency-area~~frequency domain outputted

from the second phase shifter is conformed to the phase of the ~~base—band~~ baseband signal of the ~~frequency~~ area ~~frequency~~ domain outputted from the specific OFDM demodulating means.

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#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a circuit diagram showing the construction of a first embodiment mode in an OFDM receiver of the present invention.

10 Fig. 2 is a circuit diagram showing the construction of a second embodiment mode in the OFDM receiver of the present invention.

Fig. 3 is a circuit diagram showing the construction of a third embodiment mode in the OFDM receiver of the 15 present invention.

Fig. 4 is a circuit diagram showing the construction of a conventional OFDM receiver.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

20 An OFDM receiver of the present invention will next be explained in accordance with the drawings. Fig. 1 shows the construction of a first embodiment mode. Fig. 2 shows the construction of a second embodiment mode. Fig. 3 shows the construction of a third embodiment mode.

25 First, in Fig. 1, plural antennas (shown in the case of four antennas) 11, 21, 51, 61 for receiving an OFDM modulated high frequency signal are arranged in places

separated from each other on a vehicle as one example. Here, antennas 11 and 21 and antennas 51 and 61 belong to separate antenna groups. A receiving portion 12 and an A/D converter 13 are sequentially cascade-connected to one 5 specific antenna 11 in a first antenna group 1. A receiving portion 22, an A/D converter 23 and a first phase shifter 31 are sequentially cascade-connected to another antenna 21 except for the specific antenna 11. A first adder 32 is connected to the output terminal of the 10 A/D converter 13 and the output terminal of the first phase shifter 31. Here, the specific antenna 11 is distinguished from another antenna 21 because no first phase shifter 31 is interposed between the first adder 32 and the A/D converter 13 corresponding to the specific 15 antenna 11.

A power detecting means 33 and one specific OFDM demodulating means 35 are connected to the next stage of the first adder 32. A phase control means 34 is connected between the power detecting means 33 and the first phase 20 shifter 31.

On the other hand, a receiving portion 52 and an A/D converter 53 are sequentially cascade-connected to one specific antenna 51 in a second antenna group 5. A receiving portion 62, an A/D converter 63 and a first 25 phase adder 71 are sequentially cascade-connected to another antenna 61 except for the specific antenna 51. A first adder 72 is connected to the output terminal of the

A/D converter 53 and the output terminal of the first phase shifter 71. Here, similar to the above case, the specific antenna 51 is distinguished from another antenna 61 because no first phase shifter 71 is interposed between 5 the first adder 72 and the A/D converter 53 corresponding to the specific antenna 51.

A power detecting means 73 and another OFDM demodulating means 75 except for the specific OFDM demodulating means 35 are connected to the next stage of 10 the first adder 72. A phase control means 74 is connected between the power detecting means 73 and the first phase shifter 71.

A third adder 93 is connected to the next stage of the specific OFDM demodulating means 35. A second phase shifter 92 is connected to the next stage of another OFDM demodulating means 75. A third adder 93 is connected to 15 the next stage of the second phase shifter 92. Here, the specific OFDM demodulating means 35 is distinguished from another OFDM demodulating means 75 because no second phase shifter 92 is interposed between the specific OFDM demodulating means 35 and the third adder 93.

A phase control means 91 is arranged between the output terminal of the specific OFDM demodulating means 35 and the output terminal of another OFDM demodulating means 25 75, and its output terminal is connected to the second phase shifter 92.

In the above construction, the receiving portions 12,

22, 52, 62 mutually have the same construction, and convert the frequency of a high frequency signal to be received to the frequency of an intermediate frequency signal. The A/D converters 13, 23, 53, 63 also have the 5 same construction, and convert the intermediate frequency signal to a digital ~~base band~~baseband signal of a ~~time areatime~~ domain. The first phase shifters 31, 71 also have the same construction. The power detecting means 33, 73 also have the same construction, and detect electric power 10 of the ~~base band~~baseband signal of the ~~time areatime~~ domain. The phase control circuits 34, 74 also have the same construction, and respectively control the operations of the first phase shifters 31, 71.

15 Here, the ~~base band~~baseband signal of the ~~time areatime~~ domain outputted from the A/D converter 13 corresponding to the specific antenna 11 is directly inputted to the first adder 32 corresponding to the first antenna group 1. On the other hand, the ~~base band~~baseband signal of the ~~time areatime~~ domain outputted from the A/D 20 converter 23 corresponding to another antenna 21 is inputted through the first phase shifter 31. In this case, the phase of the first phase shifter 31 is set by the phase control circuit 34 such that signal electric power detected by the power detecting means 33 becomes maximum. 25 As this result, the phase of the ~~base band~~baseband signal of the ~~time areatime~~ domain inputted from the first phase shifter 31 to the first adder 32 is conformed to the phase

of the ~~base band~~<sub>baseband</sub> signal of the ~~time areatime~~<sub>domain</sub> directly inputted from the A/D converter 13 to the first adder 32. Namely, diversity synthesis is made at the stage of the ~~base band~~<sub>baseband</sub> signal of the ~~time areatime~~<sub>domain</sub>. Accordingly, the ~~base band~~<sub>baseband</sub> signal of the ~~time areatime~~<sub>domain</sub> having maximum electric power is inputted to the specific OFDM demodulating means 35.

Similarly, the ~~base band~~<sub>baseband</sub> signal of the ~~time areatime~~<sub>domain</sub> outputted from the A/D converter 53 corresponding to the specific antenna 51 is directly inputted to the first adder 72 corresponding to the second antenna group 5. On the other hand, the ~~base band~~<sub>baseband</sub> signal of the ~~time areatime~~<sub>domain</sub> outputted from the A/D converter 63 corresponding to another antenna 61 is inputted through the first phase shifter 71. Similarly, the phase of the first phase shifter 71 is set by the phase control circuit 74 such that signal electric power detected by the power detecting means 73 becomes maximum. As this result, the phase of the ~~base band~~<sub>baseband</sub> signal of the ~~time areatime~~<sub>domain</sub> inputted from the first phase shifter 71 to the first adder 72 is conformed to the phase of the ~~base band~~<sub>baseband</sub> signal of the ~~time areatime~~<sub>domain</sub> directly inputted from the A/D converter 53 to the first adder 72. Namely, the diversity synthesis is also made at the stage of the ~~base band~~<sub>baseband</sub> signal of the ~~time areatime~~<sub>domain</sub> in this case. Accordingly, the ~~base band~~<sub>baseband</sub> signal of the ~~time areatime~~<sub>domain</sub> having

maximum electric power is inputted to another OFDM demodulating means 75.

Accordingly, it is easy to take synchronization for Fourier-transforming the ~~base-band~~baseband signal of the 5 ~~time-area~~time domain in the specific OFDM demodulating means 35 and another OFDM demodulating means 75. The ~~base-band~~baseband signal of a ~~frequency-area~~frequency domain is outputted from each of the OFDM demodulating means 35, 75.

At the stage up to now, the phase of the ~~base-band~~baseband signal of the ~~frequency-area~~frequency domain outputted from the specific OFDM demodulating means 35 and the phase of the ~~base-band~~baseband signal of the ~~frequency-area~~frequency domain outputted from another OFDM demodulating means 75 are not necessarily conformed to 10 each other. Therefore, when the two ~~base-band~~baseband signals of the ~~frequency-area~~frequency domain are inputted to the third adder 93, the phase of the ~~base-band~~baseband signal of the ~~frequency-area~~frequency domain outputted from another OFDM demodulating means 75 is conformed to 15 the phase of the ~~base-band~~baseband signal of the ~~frequency-area~~frequency domain outputted from the specific OFDM demodulating means 35 through the second phase shifter 92. 20 This phase alignment is controlled by the phase control means 91 for comparing the phases of the two ~~base-band~~baseband signals of the ~~frequency-area~~frequency domain.

As this result, the ~~base-band~~baseband signal of the ~~frequency-area~~frequency domain having maximum electric

power is outputted from the third adder 93, and is inputted to an error correcting means 94. The error correcting means 94 corrects a bit error included in the ~~base bandbaseband~~ signal of the ~~frequency area~~frequency domain, and outputs the corrected ~~base bandbaseband~~ signal of the ~~frequency area~~frequency domain.

Since the diversity synthesis is made at the stage of the ~~base bandbaseband~~ signal of the ~~time area~~time domain in the above construction, it is possible to cope with 10 four antennas 11 to 61 by using only two means constructed by the specific OFDM demodulating means 35 and another OFDM demodulating means 75. Accordingly, there is an effect of a reduction in cost.

When the number of antennas is increased, the 15 increased antennas are taken into the existing first antenna group 1 or the existing second antenna group 5, or another antenna group is newly arranged.

Next, in Fig. 2, a receiving portion 12 is connected to a specific antenna 11 in a first antenna group 1, and a 20 receiving portion 22 and a first phase shifter 31 are sequentially cascade-connected to another antenna 21. A first adder 32 is connected between the output terminal of the receiving portion 12 and the output terminal of the first phase shifter 31. An A/D converter 30 is connected 25 to the next stage of the first adder 32. A power detecting means 33 and a specific OFDM demodulating means 35 are connected to the next stage of the A/D converter 30. A

phase control means 34 is connected between the power detecting means 33 and the first phase shifter 31.

On the other hand, a receiving portion 52 is connected to a specific antenna 51 in a second antenna group 5, and a receiving portion 62 and a first phase shifter 71 are sequentially cascade-connected to another antenna 61. A first adder 72 is connected between the output terminal of the receiving portion 52 and the output terminal of the first phase shifter 71. An A/D converter 70 is connected to the next stage of the first adder 72. A power detecting means 73 and another OFDM demodulating means 75 are connected to the next stage of the A/D converter 70. A phase control means 74 is connected between the power detecting means 73 and the first phase shifter 71.

A third adder 93 is connected to the next stage of the specific OFDM demodulating means 35. A second phase shifter 92 is connected to the next stage of another OFDM demodulating means 75. A third adder 93 is connected to the next stage of the second phase shifter 92. Here, the specific OFDM demodulating means 35 is distinguished from another OFDM demodulating means 75 because no second phase shifter 92 is interposed between the specific OFDM demodulating means 35 and the third adder 93.

A phase control means 91 is arranged between the output terminal of the specific OFDM demodulating means 35 and the output terminal of another OFDM demodulating means

75, and its output terminal is connected to the second phase shifter 92.

In the above construction, the A/D converters 30, 70 mutually have the same construction, and convert an intermediate frequency signal to a digital base ~~bandbaseband~~ signal of a ~~time areatime~~ domain.

Here, the intermediate frequency signal outputted from the receiving portion 12 corresponding to the specific antenna 11 is directly inputted to the first adder 32 corresponding to the first antenna group 1. The intermediate frequency signal outputted from the receiving portion 22 corresponding to another antenna 21 is inputted through the first phase shifter 31. In this case, the phase of the first phase shifter 31 is set by the phase control circuit 34 such that signal electric power detected by the power detecting means 33 becomes maximum. As this result, the phase of the intermediate frequency signal inputted from the first phase shifter 31 to the first adder 32 and the phase of the intermediate frequency signal inputted from the receiving portion 12 to the first adder 32 are conformed to each other. Namely, diversity synthesis is made at the stage of the intermediate frequency signal. Accordingly, the intermediate frequency signal having maximum electric power is inputted to the A/D converter 30. The ~~base bandbaseband~~ signal of the ~~time areatime~~ domain converted by the A/D converter 30 also has maximum electric power, and is inputted to the specific

OFDM demodulating means 35.

Similarly, the intermediate frequency signal outputted from the receiving portion 52 corresponding to the specific antenna 51 is directly inputted to the first 5 adder 72 corresponding to the second antenna group 5. The intermediate frequency signal outputted from the receiving portion 62 corresponding to another antenna 61 is inputted through the first phase shifter 71. In this case, the phase of the first phase shifter 71 is set by the phase 10 control circuit 74 such that signal electric power detected by the power detecting means 73 becomes maximum. As this result, the phase of the intermediate frequency signal inputted from the first phase shifter 71 to the first adder 72 and the phase of the intermediate frequency 15 signal inputted from the receiving portion 52 to the second adder 72 are conformed to each other. Namely, the diversity synthesis is made at the stage of the intermediate frequency signal. Accordingly, the intermediate frequency signal having maximum electric 20 power is inputted to the A/D converter 70. The ~~baseband~~ signal of the ~~time-areatime~~ domain converted by the A/D converter 70 also has maximum electric power, and is inputted to another OFDM demodulating means 75.

Accordingly, it is easy to take synchronization for 25 Fourier-transforming the ~~baseband~~ signal of the ~~time-areatime~~ domain in each of the OFDM demodulating means 35, 75. The ~~baseband~~ signal of a frequency

areafrequency domain is outputted from each of the OFDM demodulating means 35, 75.

The constructions and the operations of the latter stage sides of the specific OFDM demodulating means 35 and 5 another OFDM demodulating means 75 are the same as Fig. 1, and their explanations are therefore omitted. Since the diversity synthesis is made at the stage of the intermediate frequency signal in the construction of Fig. 2, the number of A/D converters becomes half.

10 In Fig. 3, a specific antenna 11 is directly connected to a first adder 32 corresponding to a first antenna group 1, and another antenna 21 is connected through a first phase shifter 31. A receiving portion 10 and an A/D converter 30 are sequentially cascade-connected 15 to the first adder 32. A power detecting means 33 and a specific OFDM demodulating means 35 are connected to the next stage of the A/D converter 30. A phase control means 34 is connected between the power detecting means 33 and the first phase shifter 31.

20 On the other hand, a specific antenna 51 is directly connected to a first adder 72 corresponding to a second antenna group 5, and another antenna 61 is connected through a first phase shifter 71. A receiving portion 50 and an A/D converter 70 are sequentially cascade-connected 25 to the first adder 72. A power detecting means 73 and another OFDM demodulating means 75 are connected to the next stage of the A/D converter 70. A phase control means

74 is connected between the power detecting means 73 and the first phase shifter 71.

Accordingly, a high frequency signal received by the specific antenna 11 is directly inputted to the first adder 32, and a high frequency signal received by another antenna 21 is inputted through the first phase shifter 31. In this case, the phase of the first phase shifter 31 is set by the phase control circuit 34 such that signal electric power detected by the power detecting means 33 becomes maximum. As this result, the phase of the high frequency signal inputted from the first phase shifter 31 to the first adder 32 and the phase of the high frequency signal inputted from the specific antenna 11 to the first adder 32 are conformed to each other. Namely, the diversity synthesis is made at the stage of the high frequency signal. Accordingly, the high frequency signal having maximum electric power is inputted to the receiving portion 10. The ~~base band~~ signal of the time domain converted by the A/D converter 30 also has maximum electric power, and is inputted to the specific OFDM demodulating means 35.

Similarly, a high frequency signal received by the specific antenna 51 is directly inputted to the first adder 72, and a high frequency signal received by another antenna 61 is inputted through the first phase shifter 71. In this case, the phase of the first phase shifter 71 is set by the phase control circuit 74 such that signal

electric power detected by the power detecting means 73 becomes maximum. As this result, the phase of the high frequency signal inputted from the first phase shifter 71 to the first adder 72 and the phase of the high frequency signal 5 inputted from the specific antenna 51 to the first adder 72 are conformed to each other. Namely, the diversity synthesis is made at the stage of the high frequency signal. Accordingly, the high frequency signal having maximum electric power is inputted to the receiving 10 portion 70. The ~~base band~~<sub>baseband</sub> signal of the ~~time~~<sub>areatime</sub> domain converted by the A/D converter 70 also has maximum electric power and is inputted to the specific OFDM demodulating means 75.

Accordingly, it is easy to take synchronization for 15 Fourier-transforming the ~~base band~~<sub>baseband</sub> signal of the ~~time~~<sub>areatime</sub> domain in each of the OFDM demodulating means 35, 75. The ~~base band~~<sub>baseband</sub> signal of a ~~frequency~~<sub>areafrequency</sub> domain is outputted from each of OFDM demodulating means 35, 75.

20 The constructions and the operations of the latter stage side of the specific OFDM demodulating means 35 and another OFDM demodulating means 75 are the same as Fig. 1, and their explanations are therefore omitted. Since the diversity synthesis is made at the stage of the high 25 frequency signal in the construction of Fig. 3, the number of receiving portions becomes half as well as A/D converters.

As explained above, OFDM demodulating means are arranged every plural antenna groups, and a first phase shifter is arranged on the former stage side of each of the OFDM demodulating means, and a second phase shifter is arranged at the latter stage of another OFDM demodulating means except for a specific OFDM demodulating means, and a signal is diversity-synthesized by the first phase shifter until the ~~base band~~baseband signal of a ~~time area~~time ~~domain~~domain is inputted to each of the OFDM demodulating means, and the ~~base band~~baseband signal of a ~~frequency area~~frequency ~~domain~~domain outputted from each of the OFDM demodulating means is diversity-synthesized by the second phase shifter. Accordingly, it is easy to synchronize the ~~base band~~baseband signal of the ~~time area~~time ~~domain~~domain in the OFDM demodulating means, and cost can be reduced by reducing the number of OFDM demodulating means.

The ~~base band~~baseband signal of the ~~time area~~time ~~domain~~domain based on a high frequency signal received by a specific antenna in each of the antenna groups, and the ~~base band~~baseband signal of the ~~time area~~time ~~domain~~domain based on a high frequency signal received by another antenna except for the specific antenna are diversity-synthesized by the first phase shifter. Accordingly, the ~~base band~~baseband signal of the ~~time area~~time ~~domain~~domain having maximum electric power can be inputted to each OFDM demodulating means.

A receiving portion for frequency-converting the high

frequency signal to an intermediate frequency signal, and an A/D converter for converting the intermediate frequency signal to a digital signal and outputting the base bandbaseband signal of the ~~time areatime~~ domain are 5 arranged every each of the antennas, and the first phase shifter is arranged at the next stage of the A/D converter corresponding to another antenna, and a first adder is arranged between the first phase shifter and the A/D converter corresponding to the specific antenna. 10 Accordingly, the ~~base bandbaseband~~ signal of the ~~time areatime~~ domain can be diversity-synthesized.

An intermediate frequency signal based on the high frequency signal received by the specific antenna in each of the antenna groups, and an intermediate frequency signal based on the high frequency signal received by another antenna except for the specific antenna are 15 diversity-synthesized by the first phase shifter. Accordingly, the number of A/D converters can be reduced.

A receiving portion for frequency-converting the high frequency signal to the intermediate frequency signal is 20 arranged every each of the antennas, and the first phase shifter is arranged at the next stage of the receiving portion corresponding to another antenna, and a first adder is arranged between the receiving portion corresponding to the specific antenna and the first phase shifter. 25 Accordingly, the intermediate frequency signal can be diversity-synthesized.

The high frequency signal received by the specific antenna in each of the antenna groups, and the high frequency signal received by another antenna except for the specific antenna are diversity-synthesized by the 5 first phase shifter. Accordingly, the number of receiving portions can be reduced.

The first phase shifter is connected to another antenna, and a first adder is arranged between the specific antenna and the first phase shifter. Accordingly, 10 the high frequency signal can be diversity-synthesized.

Power detecting means for detecting electric power of the ~~base-band~~baseband signal of the ~~time-area~~time domain, and phase control means for controlling phase setting of the first phase shifter so as to maximize the electric 15 power are arranged. Accordingly, the diversity synthesis for maximizing the electric power of the ~~base-band~~baseband signal of the ~~time-area~~time domain can be made.

The second phase shifter is arranged at the next stage of another OFDM demodulating means, and a second 20 adder is arranged between the specific OFDM demodulating means and the second phase shifter. Accordingly, it is possible to make the diversity synthesis with respect to the high frequency signal received by all the antennas.

The OFDM receiver further has phase control means for 25 controlling phase setting of the second phase shifter such that the phase of the ~~base-band~~baseband signal of the ~~frequency-area~~frequency domain outputted from the second

phase shifter is conformed to the phase of the base  
~~band~~baseband signal of the ~~frequency~~area~~frequency~~domain  
outputted from the specific OFDM demodulating means.  
Accordingly, the ~~base~~bandbaseband of the ~~frequency~~  
5 area~~frequency~~domain can be diversity-synthesized.